MICHAEL DAVITT.

EXCITEMENT OVER HIS ARREST.

The Situation in Ireland Yesterday - England's Policy of Coercion-What it Will Result In-Land Leaguers in the Emer-

ald Isle and America. DUBLIN, Feb. 6.-The excitement in Iretand consequent upon the arrest of Davitt has given place to a quiet determination to await the course of events and make the best preparations for meeting any action the government may take under the coercion act. Throughout the country the greatest indignation prevails. Mr. Davitt was personally known in almost every town and villare of the four provinces. Protests from every quarter are reaching the central offices of the League. The Government show no inclination to interfere with the meetings in public halls in the towns for this purpose, but nearly all the open-air meetings called for to-morgow have been proclaimed to-night. Mr. Brennan has received private information that he would be arrested; but on inquiry in official quarters found there is not the slightest foundation for the report. The government does not intend to interfere further with any of the members of the League, provided that their speeches and actions are moderated in character. Even after the passing of the coercion bill not more than four arrests will be made in connection with the Land League. This is the present intention, but any attempt to fan the agitation into the dimensions attained in November and December will unquestionably, alter this wise resolution on the part of the authorities. Indeed, it is not improbable that if matters continue in their present satisfactory condition the coercion bill, as far as the Land League is concerned, will be almost a dead letter. It is not so, however, with the Fenians. Their organization will be merellessly dealt with. The authorities have authentic information as to the number of rifles illicitly imported into the country, almost to within a hunnumber. This perhaps is official braggadocio, but always forthcoming. One of the most experienced detectives on the Irish staff is at present in England Society. Regarding Mr. Davitt's imprisonment. the intention of the authorities is not to detain him in custody after the subsidence of the agitation and the re-establishment of amicable relations between the laudlords and tenants of Ireland. This much desired consummation cannot be reached until the land meantime the severity of prison discipline will be relaxed in Davitt's favor to the extent that he will be exempt from hard convict labor and from asso-

of Ireland, especially in Ulster and Connaught. Most of the Land League meetings announced for Sunday were prohibited. The report comes from a trustworthy source that Davitt will be released as soon as order is restored, on condition that he does not return to Ireland. Davitt has | Lively Times in the Republic-The Railbeen taken to Portland prison.

The Times says the authorities are satisfied that the shooting affray between policemen and robbers in Edenburgh had no political significance. It is understood that a careful examination of

ments with regard to his health. A large demonstration was made in Trafalgar Square, London, on Sunday, under the auspices of the London Radical clubs, to protest against co-

Davitt will be made in consequence of the state-

Davitt has been removed from Millbank prison to Dartmoor. Relative to the possibility of an attempt being made to rescue him, the authorities in that district have been warned not to place too much confidence in the absence of pro-Irish feel-

MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Excitement Relative to Irish Affairs-Organizations Effected. New York, Feb. 6.—The Land League The meeting was addressed by Rev. Father Mackay. a Catholic priest who has lately arrived from Ireland. He said he was glad to find that Parnell, Dillon, Parliament have acted so nobly and well [Applause. When Davitt was arrested they stood up achieve national independence. [Loud applause.] If Mr. Gladstone were wise he would yield in time. Father Mackay further said that if they were words, "they might as well die fighting as die

The applause and excitement that followed this | the coffee crop in the lower part of San Luis. remark were so great that the speaker was forced to purse. Before the meeting ended several persons signed the roll of members. The Thirteenth Ward League also held a meeting and appointed a rommittee to report a set of resolutions relative to the arrest of Michael Davitt. The committee reperied the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the arrest of Michael Davitt by the overnment is an act of vindictive tyranny which deserves the exceration of the civilized Renderd, That we, as American citizens, de

bounce that act as unworthy of a nation which boasts of having free institutions, and appeal to every lover of freedom to join in an indignant proinst the shallow pretense on which the arlest is sought to be justified. It was also resolved to form a ladies' branch of the League in that ward,

The Irish National Land League, which it is prolosed to amalgamate with the Parnell League, held a large meeting in New York to-day, when the Secretary reported that since March 28 last year \$4,750 had been received, of which \$2,765 had been sent to Ireland, and there was a balance of

\$641 on hand, after deducting expenses. At a meeting of the Central Land League in Brookly n last night it was reported that \$1,029 had

brently been received from various leagues.

HOW IT EXPLODED.

The Boiler of the Yacht Carrie-Criminal Carelessness.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—The Government

spectors of steam boilers, investigating the cause of the explosion of the steam-yacht Carrie, at Chase's wharf on Thursday night, have submitted their report, in which they say: "It is very evident from the evidence of the witnesses and by stupendous. Advices from the far West say that Jersonal examination made by us at the the sudden melting of the snow in the mountains. scene of the explosion and of a porion of the boiler which was blown on the pier that it was in good condition, and that the pressure of the steam at the time of the explosion must have far exceeded that allowed by

fires banked, in charge of the fireman, who, in order to raise steam to warm the yacht, closed the doors of the furnace and retired to his berth. The boiler was generating steam, but the safety valve falled to work as it should have done had the engineer, as he testified, moved the weight in to raise and blow off at thirtr-five or forty pounds; but he, instead of moving the weight in to blow off at a lower pressure, may have made a mistake and put the weight out farther, thereby increasing the blowoff pressure; or the safety-valve may not have been in working order, and as the furnace door

was closed, the fires banked and the boiler renerated steam, and there being no escape for it the explosion necessarily followed, We are of the opinion that the engineer was guilty of negligence, and had no right to leave his boiler with the fires banked in charge of the fireman, and we have revoked his license, and shall proceed Statutes of the United States."

The Fire Record.

At Troy, N.Y., Isadore D. Markstone's store, P. O Brien's saddlery, and the B. G. Clubroom. Loss, \$25,000. At Dayton, Ohio, fire broke out during service in the road.

the Presbyterian church. The congregation was dismissed without panie and the flames ex-

At Rome, N. Y., the Mudge block, including the First National Bank. Loss, \$50,000. At Pensacola, Fla., Delmonico's restaurant, Bell & Bell's grocery, and other buildings. Loss, \$7,000. At Bridgewater, Vt., Carpenter's Hotel, a church standing near, and the house of the Furber sisters. The fire originated in the hotel. Loss, \$7,000. At Jamestown, N. Y., the extensive manufactur-

ing building of A. S. Prather. Loss, \$43,000. At Baltimore, the large warehouse at the southwest corner of Eutaw and Baltimore street, occupied by Baron & Co. as a cigar factory. Loss, At St. Louis, Mo., the wholesale liquor house of

the Greeley-Burnham Grocery Company, the candy factory of O. H. Peckham & Co., the paint and oil store of Leon Bouchu, and other property. Loss,

On the Sabine River, Texas, the steamboat Bertha and cargo. Loss, \$100,000. In New York, the large apartment house Nos.

400 and 402 West Fifty-seventh street. Loss, \$24,000. At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Morris Building. At Utica, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Hartley's Reformed Church, which cost \$65,000, was gutted, with the exception of the lobby, front, and steps. Insured for \$25,000. At Rockford, Ill., William Gent's machine and

pattern shop and Savage and Love's model factory.

WHAT JAY GOULD SAYO About Telegraphic Consolidation-What

the New Company Proposes. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.-The New York World will to-morrow contain an interview with Mr. Jay Gould, in regard to the consolidation of the three telegraph companies, in which he says the onsolidation of the telegraph companies, against which Mr. Rufus Hatch asked for an injunction, has been finally accomplished, and is not likely to be disturbed by any legislative or judicial action. It is a complete transaction, complete on ust and fair terms to all concerned, as well as to the public, and in compliance with law, so that it cannot be disturbed by legislation, and, dred and know where to lay hands on a large as will be seen by the very able decision of Judge Barrett, which has been concurred in by the atwhen informers are wanted in Ireland they are torney-general of the State, the courts affirm the absolute legality of all that has been done. The object of the consolidation was to carry out a longmaking inquiries in the midland and northern cherished plan for developing in the United States towns respecting the ramifications of the Fenian an efficient system of cheap telegraphy on a great scale, both by sea and by land. "When I was in Europe in 1879 I was struck by seeing how much more freely the telegraph was used in ordinary private business there than in this country. This is especially true of Switzerland. Of course the distances to be covered in this country are so enormous, and the populahill is passed and comes into operation. In the tion is so sparse that we cannot for some time to come expect to see the work of covering the whole country with a telegraphic system done as cheaply here as in a little country like Switzerciation with the lower grades of criminals. The land. But I am very sure that under one system, state of his health will also be taken into full con- without conflicting interests to look after, and sideration. This intelligence was allowed to leak | with the expenses of only one organization instead out in view, it is supposed, of allaying the anxiety of three or four to be met, such economies can be of his friends regarding his physical ailments. introduced into American telegraphy that rates Vesterday Miss Parnell presided at a meeting of both to the press and to the public the Ladics' Land League. About forty ladies were can be gradually and systematically cheapened present Messrs. Dillon and Boyton took part in without impairing the efficiency of the service. It the proceedings. Applications for affiliation have | will be the policy of the new company to effect been received from ladies' committees in all parts this. Since the consolidation was effected \$10-000,000 has been subscribed to carry our new cable connections into effect."

MEXICAN MATTERS.

road Interests. City of Mexico, Jan. 30 (via Havana,

Feb. 6) - The administration of President Gonzales

proceeds tranquilly with the work of consolidatng peace throughout the republic. The Official Gazette, referring to certain combinaions of the holders of Mexican bonds in London. states that the government considers the English debt a home debt, and no person, at home or abroad, has been commissioned to make arrangements with regard to it. The Sullivan Company have purchased the Zacatecas and Guadaloupe Railroad, and purpose to make it part of their great trunk interoceanic line. The Simon company have begun work on the road between Queretaro and Celaya. Many engineers have arrived and a large quantity of material has been landed for the American companies. It is reported that work on the Tehuantepee Railroad has been suspended, and will remain so until the fate of known. The Merida and Progreso Railroad will smoke which ends in fog. Scotland was engulfed excitement ran high in Brooklyn this afternoon. be completed in a few months. Experts had ar-The Forr eenth Ward branch of the League held a rived to test the ores in the silver mines for the large meeting at Hancock Hall, North Sixth street. | company which Mr. William Denton has organized in New York. The mines are situated in the State of Michoacan. Mr. C. W. Sturtevent, commissioner of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, had ar-Davitt, and all the other Irish representatives in rived at Mazatlan to study Mexican commerce. The ecclesiastical authorities of Michoacan have excommunicated the governor and all the officials like men and gave the representatives of of the State on account of the establishment of a the English government to understand that Protestant church. The Siglo reports that they were not only representatives of the Irish na- three hundred Indians from the San Tulare tion, but that they were heart and soul Irishmen. reservation, near Mexico, have invaded Chihuahua, Applause.] The Irish will never go back on these | and are spreading panic among the settlaments. men. Father Mackay declared that the Irish will | General Tuero, military commander of Chihuahua never submit to coercion, and that they will yet and Durango, has moved his headquarters to the city of Chihuahua. Ex-President Diaz, Minister of Public Works, will leave the capital for two months to attend to privates afforced to take up the musket and fight for the fairs. Vicenti Morales has been appointed freedom of their native land, must it not be said Mexican consul at Tucson, Arizona. The Mexithat they were driven to it? To use Peter Cooper's | can war steamer proceeds shortly to New Orleans for repairs. Grasshoppers are devastating the crops in the State of Chiapas. Frost has destroyed

> A Land League Meeting. NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 6.-John Boyle O'Reilly and Mrs. Parnell addressed a large Land League meeting in this city last night.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

THOMAS CARLYLE will be buried in the church-yard of his birthplace, Ecclefachon, Dum-

Dr. A. P. MILLER, formerly of the Toledo Blade, has been appointed business manager of the New York Tribune

HON, E. C. SHERMAN, president of the Roston National Bank of the Commonwealth, died very suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy. ABRAHAM PATTERSON, a wealthy contractor and prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his residence in Alle-

gheny city, Pa., at six o'clock last evening. THE Cleveland, Ohio, Bar Association, composed of Democrats and Republicans, has unanimously recommended the confirmation of Stanley Matthews as a Justice of the Supreme

GENERAL GARFIELD and wife went privately to Cleveland Saturday night, visiting Dr. Robinson, and yesterday proceeded to Huron, Mich., to the funeral of Mrs. Rudolph, an aunt of Mrs.

Garfield. Ox Saturday William H. Vanderbilt paid to Commodore H. H. Gorringe the entire cost of transportation of the obelisk, with its pedestal

ing them in Central Park About 3,500 square miles of the Sacramento Valley is under water. The loss will be oing great damage in Southern Colorado and

A DISPATCH from St. Paul, Minn., says the certificate. The engineer left the yacht, with | Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, discovered a whole family frozen to death. In a shanty, upon a couch, and on the floor of the wretched hovel.

> Ar a meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York elected's director in place of David Jones, deceased,

an application in the United States Court for leave | centre of the building was decorated with cameto redeem the property of the Atlantic, Mississippi lias, azaleas, and ferns. The tabernacle is and Ohio Railroad. Judges Bond and Hughes adorned with malachite pillars and white against him criminally under section 5344 Revised | will meet in Richmond Tuesday to hear the appli- satin curtains. In front of the tabernacle was cation. The counsel of all the parties in the case | the canopy under which the bride and groom will be notified accordingly. The road is adver- stood. It was of crimson cloth, with gilt poles tised for sale on Thursday next, the 12th instant.
Representatives of the cities of Norfolk, Lynchburg, and Petersburg are expected to meet early next week and place themselves in direct communication with parties desirous of purchasing

SCENES IN LONDON.

TERRIBLE STORMS AND FLOODS.

Overflow of the Thames-Two Notable Weddings-Lutzon and De Bonerman-Rothschild and Perugia-The Presents-The Prince of Wales as a Guest.

Special Correspondence of The Republican.

wind, accompanied by fine blinding snow, falling in great sheets, have been the order of the day and night here. Every crack and crevice of the ill-built houses, in which London abounds, was penetrated. The snow lay in great piles inside of the street doors and in little drifts on the floor in front of the windows. Pedestrians slid and slipped along on the icy pavements, half blinded by the snow. If their way lay in the same direction as the wind they made rapid progress, but if in a contrary direction advancement was a work of time and a trial of patience. Very few hansoms or cabs were out in the storms, and those that were asked fabulous prices for fare. Many of the shopkeepers closed their shops at noon for want of customers, and the omnibuses ceased running. The Strand, the great business mart of London, was almost descried, and the only vehicles running were the mail wagons. Men whose business had taken them down town found themselves at the mercy of the elements and the underground railroad. The coaches of the latter, contrary to the rules, which prohibit more than a certain number from occupying them, were filled until standing room could not be had. Not a quarter of an inch of available space was left unoccupied. Every time a train came in the waiters on the platform made a grand rush for the coaches. There was pushing and crowding, each man struggling as if his life depended upon his making an entrance. Of course, as is always the case, the most enterprising man got in, while the slower and more dignified ones had the pleasure of seeing the train move on without them. One man who was left stranded on "The Strand," hailed a solitary cabdriver whom he saw approaching with a cab, and made a lively bargain with him to take him home, ome two miles distant, for the sum of £3. Others were not so fortunate as to procure a cab even at that price. A London magistrate who could not force his way into the under ground railway stayed in his office all night, and went supperless

to bed, for even the restaurants were closed. The

snow continued to fall three days, but the wind

slightly abated. Such a storm has not been known

in this section since 1814. Railway trains were

blocked up by the snow for hours, and in some

instances four engines were required to move

them. Several men were killed by engines while

shoveling snow from the track. The English

Channel steamers were unable to cross the chan-

nel, and were obliged to PUT TO SEA FOR SHELTER. Many vessels near the coasts were wrecked. At Great Yarmouth a French ship was lost; she was supposed to have a large crew on board, none of whom were saved. In spite of the severe weather of Tuesday, many hundred skaters were on the ice in Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and other places where there is ice. Among these skaters were quite a number of ladies. The cold was very severe during this storm, but would not have been much felt indoors if the houses were built or adapted for cold weather. They are loosely built, and there is always a draft of cold air rushing through the rooms. The English people have a horror of stoves-call them "nasty black things," and had rather shiver with cold than invest in one. All the houses except the large public buildings and those recently erected are furnished with grates, and are therefore insufficiently heated in the severe weather for general living purposes. Soft coal is burned in these grates, and it burns so softly that unless it is watched and tended with the greatest care, it will go out without warning. It fills the air with little flakes of soot, which go whirling about the room for a little while and then gently settle themselves on whatever you have that is rare and costly or likely to be soiled by its contact. These flakes of soot permeate the whole London air. You go out with the screne consciousness of being well dressed, neat, cleanly, &c. You come in and find a long black streak on your light kid gloves. You look in the mirror, and alas, you see that the peach bloom of your cheek is disfigured by a large patch of black, which does not in any way resemble the court-plasters which are used as beautifiers; or there is an ugly sear upon your white forehead, which does not tend to make you pleased with Captain Eads' project in the United States is your personal appearance. So much for London in a more severe and fierce storm than that which

> visited England. OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES. Tuesday afternoon the water of the Thames suddenly arose and overflowed its banks. The overflow was so sudden and unexpected that no preparations were made to resist the water. The nouses on the river side were filled from three to six feet with water. At the Fallon Drawing dock, 'The Two Brewers," a public house, was filled in the bar-room with water up above the tables. At the Woolwich dock-yard the water was eight it has caused no little commotion. inches higher than it was ever known to be before. In the North Woolwich dock there were twentysix barges sunk. In one of them there were three men, who were drowned. In one of the houses on the bank a lady and her daughter were in the basement when the water commenced to rush in. They took refuge on top of a sink, and were obliged to remain there for several hours, until among the poorer classes by this overflow. Many of their houses are so damaged as to be uninhabitable, and in nearly every instance their furniture has been ruined.

THE LUTZON-DE BORNERMAN MARRIAGE. In spite of the severe storm on the 21st instant a large circle of society friends gathered in the Brompton Church to witness the marriage of Count Francis Valentine Lutzon, eldest son of the Austrian Privy Counsellor and Chamberlin, and Mile. Anna de Bornerman, daughter of the late Minister of Mecklinburg in Paris. "The bride was dressed in cream-colored satin, embroidered with seed pearls. The bridal veil was of tulle, surmounted by a wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle. There were six bridesmaids, dressed in ruby satin and cream lace, with pretty hats of the same hue. They each carried a bouquet of crimson and white flowers. The bridegroom was a Roman Catholic and the bride a member of the Church of England, so that the church ceremony was of the simplest description and without any choral accompaniment. A very elegant wedding breakfast was given at Brown's Hotel by Count and Countess Batthyany, uncle and aunt of the bride. The guests were largely made up of foreign embassadors. The honeymoon will be spent in Rome. A large array of very fine wedding presents were displayed at the hotel. Among the presents were a diamond and a ruby ring from Count Lutzon : a pauvre necklack pendant and earrings of pink coral and diamonds, and a pendant of pink topaz, arrounded by diamonds, from Count Batthyany, He also presented the bride with her trosseau. Mr. Lodisco presented a diamond ladder brooch, with oronet, diamond and ruby, and sapphire rings; Madame de St. Prerre, a diamond and emerald bracelet. The presents in all numbered 170, all elegant and costly. There were several checks for large amounts of money, among them

THE ROTHSCHILD-PERUGIA WEDDING. The family of Rothschild, which has been so long and favorably known to the public for its wealth, philantrophy, and general good qualities, dates its origin back to the seventeenth century. The first member of the family of any note was Isaac Rothschild, who lived at Frankfort and was warden of "On Wednesday Mr. Burke, road-master, located at | the synagogue. Nathan Meyer Rotchschild founded Burns, on the Winona and St. Peter branch of the the English House in 1800. He was the son of Meyer Anslem Rothschild, who ransomed Frankfort from the French in 1792. Nathan Meyer Rothschild was made a baron of the Austrian Empire in a couch, and on the noor of the weekending is 1822. Following him was Baron Lionel de Roths-whole family, frozen stiff. Word was sent to the child. He was the father of three sons, the groom, 1822. Following him was Baron Lionel de Rothsnearest town, and arrangements were made to care for the remains of the unfortunate family."

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, being the youngest. On the occasion of this marriage, which took place on the 19th, the house of Rothschild gave to each employee a years' salary, that they Saturday Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombly resigned as might long remember and rejoice in the day. The to be major of cavalry; First Lieutenant Frank a director and vice-president and Chester W. bridegroom presented each of the four brides-Chapin resigned as a director. Jay Gould was maids with a bracelet which he himself designed. The upper portion of it forms, in rubies and diaand takes Mr. Twombly's place on the executive committee. Russell Sage was elected in place of Mr. Chapin, and General Eckert was elected a dimonds, the names Leopold and Marie; inside are rector, vice-president, and general manager of the | The Jewish synagogue where the wedding was performed was filled with the nobility, gentry, and GENERAL WILLIAM MAHONE has made even royalty was present. The tabernacle and satin curtains. In front of the tabernacle was the canopy under which the bride and groom stood. It was of crimson cloth, with gilt poles and gold bullion ornaments. There were eighteen persons in the marriage group, which included, beside the bride, groom, and bridesmaids, the clergyman and relations. The bride, Miss Marie Perugia, of the honorable Jewish family,

wore a white satin dress, with an excessively long train and a very long tulle veil, crowned with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white amelias. The bridesmaids were dressed in pale blue satin of that exquisitely delicate shade known INTEROCEANIC SHIP RAILWAY. as turquoise morte. The material was satin and sicillienne. The petticoats, open on the left side in the form of a scallop shell, were of lace and the overskirts of plaited setin. The waists were coat bodices of the Louis XV, style.

THE BEAUTIFUL CEREMONY by which the Jewish church celebrate the marriage rite is probably too well known to my readers to need description. The customary glass of wine was drank by the bride and groom, and the glass London, Jan. 22, 1880.-Living gales of thrown down and broken The signing of the contract finished the ceremony. Among the guests was the Prince of Wales. His easy bearing and general affability toward all of the guests was a matter of pleasant comment. The presents were displayed in Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's handsome drawing-rooms. They were placed on long tables on each side of the drawing-room. On entering, the eyes were completely dazzled by the glittering array. It was like viewing the costly wares of some of our most extensive lewelry firms. There were over three hundred and forty-six separate presents. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, presented a silver ewer and basin of repoussi work, representing Hercules. The Baroness de Rothschild presented a pearl necklace. It consists only of one row of pearls, but it is worth £20,000. The groom presented his bride with a tiara of pearls and diamonds, also a diamond and ruby bracelet, emerald and diamond chatelaine, and a case of diamond, ruby, and pearl pins. Mr. E. Wagg presented a gold paper knife and diamonds. There were among the presents eleven brooches set with precious stones, ten elegant bracelets, three gold watches set with diamonds, and nine clocks-their friends evidently intended that the young couple should take " note of time "-twelve silver candle-sticks, eight fans, thirty-two silver salt-cellars, and other articles in proportion. A novelty was an umbrella with a diamond monogram, from the Baroness Alphonso de Rothschild. The servants of Leopold's mother presented silver inkstand and writing set. A service of plate by the elerks at New Court (the employees of the house of Rothschild) was much admired. Lord Beaconsfield's present was a golden dish, very beautifully chased and engraved. Leopold Rothschild superintends the business and charities of his mother, the Dowager Baroness, is well known on the turf and in racing circles, and spends more time in society and cultivating social renown than his L. M. O.

MR. VENNOR EXPLAINS.

He Says His January Thaw Was Crowded Out of the Month.

Mr. Henry G. Vennor, of Montreal, has written a letter to the Albany Argus, under date of February I, in which he says: "When the rainstorms arrived on the 21st ultimo at so many points, I thought surely the predicted break in the winter was at hand, but in this I was mistaken. The nonarrival of this thaw, however, is not a very serious flaw in my general predictions, for it was not a 'January thaw,' but a February one that I directed special attention to. The fact is that January has been even more severe than I predicted, and the thaw has by this severe weather been crowded out of the month. This really is the only noticeable 'hitch' which has yet occurred this season in my almanac Every year I expect to have to record a miss or two. particularly when I attempt such detail as I have this winter. Surely no one will bind me to the exact letter in such experiments as mine, and when I explain that my predictions for this winter were penned and handed to my publishers as long ago as September last. It is the general character of the winter I endeavor to sketch accurately; and if the thaw yet arrives and embraces a considerable portion of February, and is afterward followed by another period of severe and wintry weather toward and into March I will be perfectly satisfied-

not with myself, but with my Almanac for 1881. He also makes the following additional guesses as appears from the Moutreal Gazette of the 3d instant: "Mr. Vennor states that the entry of February of last year (1880) was fully as severe as has been that of the present month, and that the December of 1879 was much more severe than the December of this season. January of 1880, however, was a mild month and the very opposite of the January of 1881. Upon the principle of general compensation, and from the fact of our having now had in succession two months of severe weather, Mr. Vennor is strongly of the opinion that the present month will give us the thaw predicted in his almanac. In this he alludes to a rapid disappearance of snow and sleighing over a very large area, and a return of winter and of stormy weather toward the latter portion of this month and fore part of March. He thinks another 'blizzard' and cold term will travel over the United States shortly after the entry of March, and that destructive gales will visit New York, Boston, and other points dur-

ing the last quarter of the present month." Kentucky Ku-Klux.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—An Owensville, Ky., special says: Noble Johnson, of Fleming with Ku-Kluxing one John A. Powell in Fleming last November. This was the first arrest ever made in this county under the Ku-Klux act, and He had no special objection to the first branch of

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

General Oakes, of the army, wife, and daughter are stopping at the Ebbitt. Boatswain John Burrows has been placed on the retired list from the 3d.

The leave of First Lieutenant Russel they were rescued. Great distress has been caused H. Day, Sixth Infantry, is further extended one tively that this House should meet the question, The general court-martial appointed to

neet at Fort Whipple, Va., by special order of the 19th ult., has been dissolved Cadet Midshipman Foxall A. Parker has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the

Navy, and it has been accepted. Leaves of absence have been granted and that the old idea that the State law was sovto Master T. E. De Witt Veeder for two weeks, and Midshipman Edward Lloyd, jr., for thirty days. Leave of absence for one year, to take effect when his service can be spared, has been granted First Lieutenant C. E. Hargons, Fifth In-

The order retiring Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, was issued by the President

Captain Samuel Munson, Ninth Infantry, now in this city, will report to the superintendent general recruiting service, New York city, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of the Platte, and then rejoin his station.

It is thought that if an appropriation is granted to send a vessel in search of the lost steamer Jeanette, the Secretary of the Navy will purchase the whaler Mary and Helen, which is said to be well adapted for the purpose. A number of officer have made application to be put in command of the craft selected.

Second Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, Twenty-first Infantry, is to proceed from Laurel, Del., to West Point, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of West Point, for assignment to duty at the United States Military Academy to relieve Second Licutemant William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery. Licutemant Coffin will proceed to join his battery at St. Augus-

Major-General J. M. Schofield, in a general order issued at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Gulf, announces the following as officers of his staff: Major Thomas M. Vincent, adjutant-general; Captain William H. Wherry, Sixth Infantry, aid-de-camp; First Lieutenant Edward E. Wood, Eighth Cavalry, aid-decamp, and First Lieutenant, Charles B. Schoffeld, He now found the Democratic party standing the nowledge of the standard forms of the standard form

On motion of Mr. Farley, of California, in the Senate on Saturday, the bill for the relief of certain officers of the navy (restoring various naval officers to their former relative positions and on the active and retired list, pursuant to a recom-mendation of the Board of Admirality acting under the joint resolution of February 5, 1879, "For the relief of Bushrod B. Taylor and other naval officers,") was taken up. Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, opposed the bill. Pending action upon it

the Senate adjourned. The following nominations were sent to the Senate Saturday: Army-Captain John Mix, Head Ordnance Department, to be captain; First leutenants of Cavalry William P. Clark and Oscar Etting to be captains; First Lieutenant John Mc-Gilvray, to be captain of artillery; Second Lieu-tenants Henry La Point and Joseph F. Cumnings, to be first lieutenants of cavalry. Navy—Master Lazarus L. Reamey, to be lieutenant; Ensign Brad-ley A. Fiske, to be a master, Midshipman Henry C. Wakenshaw, to be an ensign.

The following cadets have been discharged from the Military Academy for deficiency in study: First class, James A. Patterson; second CAPITOL CULLINGS.

The Bill Adopted by the Select Committee of the House - The Electoral Count - Sixty-Surgeons Bill-Georgia's Position on Counting the Votes.

The bill adopted Saturday by the select committee of the House on interoceanic canal, "to incorporate the Interoceanic Ship Railway Company," recites the powers, rights, and privileges granted to James B. Eads by the government of Mexico for the construction of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantenec, among them the right to hypothecate the revenues of said ship railway to any foreign government as security for any money advanced or guarantee given by such foreign government in aid of said company, and incorporates James B. Eads and such others as may be associated with him and their successors a body corporate and politic, with all the rights, powers, and privileges usually possessed by similar companies. It authorizes them to issue stock not to exceed \$75,000,000, and dispose of it in such manner as the company may deem necessary and proper, and to make all necessary rules and regulations, and manage all matters connected with the business of the company or involved in carrying out the purposes for which the company is created.

It gives the guarantee of the Government FOR FIFTEEN YEARS after the railways is completed for the payment of semi-annual dividends of not less than three per cent, upon the par value of \$50,000,000 of stock. provided no part of this guarantee shall take effect until the entire practicability shall be demonstrated of transporting a loaded vessel, weighing with her load not less than 2,000 tons at not less than six miles an hour. It provides for a test of the railway by a board of engineers appointed by the President when ten miles have been completed, and if successfully made the guarantee of the United States to the extent of \$5,000,000 shall at once attach, and a further test as each ten miles additional are constructed. The test for the next five sections being increased to transporting a vessel weighing 2,500 tons, and for each ten sections an increase of 500 tons, until the final test which shall be the transportation of a ship weighing 4,000 tons. The guarantee of the Government to an additional five millions to attach upon each successful experiment up to the maximum of \$50,000,000. The bill also authorizes the construction of a

CANAL OR ARTIFICIAL WATER-WAY to connect the terminal works of the railway with the river or harbor at either end of the route. It further provides that in consideration of the guarantee of the United States Government the Government vessels, troops, mails, and officials, and transmit upon its telegraph line all Government messages free of charge. It reserves to the power to revise and control the tolls, rates, and fixing the rate of tolls, to discriminate in favor of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States or Mexico, but in all such cases the commerce of Mexico to enjoy every advantage and immunity equally with that of the United States. It restricts the company during the continuance of the guarantee of the United States from mortgaging the ship-railway, or from alienating or hypothecating the revenues derived therefrom. It prohibits the company from transporting upon its railway ANY VESSELS OF WAR,

munitions, troops, or contraband of war of any nation at war with the United States or Mexico. It delares that the Government of the United States shall not by reason of its guarantee secure any accessory works. It limits THE INDIVIDUAL

of the corporation at ninety-nine years from the ley, of the navy. date of the passage of the act; repeals all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and provides that this act shall not take effect until all the powers, rights, and immunities conferred upon or reserved to the United States shall have been duly recognized by the government of Mexico.

GEORGIA'S POSITION.

Views of Messrs. Felton and Speer on the Electoral Count.

In the debate on the resolutions relative to the electoral count in the House on Saturday Mr. Felton, of Georgia, said that all parties recognized the election of General Garfield. No man questions his title to the highest office in the County, was arrested here last Thursday, charged | gift of the people. He believed that the Morgan-Bicknell resolution was improper; that it was unconstitutional, and hence he had voted againt it. the pending resolution. The second branch, however, decided nothing. It simply avoided a decision, which in his judgment the House should make here to-day. He rose as a Georgian and protested that the people of Georgia should not be he held responsible for having the vote of that State laid aside. He asserted that the people of Georgia should not be held responsible for the ignorance of their officials. He asserted most posiand, instead of laying aside the vote of Georgia, should announce to the world that Georgia had no vote to be counted or laid aside. He asserted that where there was a Federal law and a State law touching a Federal election the Federal law was supreme, and he wished it distinctly understood that the mass of Georgians recognized that fact, ereign and supreme when the Federal law decided otherwise, was an exploded idea in the State of wished the world to know that as one of the reprewere absolutely loyal to the Federal laws. [Ap-Georgia had no desire to violate the Federal laws, up within forty-eight hours. and when the State law had been passed, under which the electors had cast their votes, there had been no intention on the part of the Legislature to

conflict with Federal laws. Mr. Speer (Democrat) said that the people of Georgia had been loyal to the Federal power since they had laid down their arms in good faith in free laborers, but no decision with regard to Chi 1865, and when they accepted the constitutional amendments, they accepted them in good faith. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Robeson) had sary of the proclamation of the Spanish republic done some injustice when he had said that no man | in 1873. on the pemocratic side had dared to stand forth and speak for what they understood to be true Democracy against the Morgan resolution. There were three Democrats who had done that (alluding to Mr. Felton, Mr. Stephens, and himself). and had recorded their votes against the resolution. He joined with the gentleman from New Jersey in congratulating his Democratic brethren that they had reached a solution of this question which would not do violence to the grand rights of the sovereign State. He had been criticised by the Bourbon papers of Georgia. That criticism was due to the fact that he had voted against that Second Cavalry, aid-de-camp. The other staff shoulder to shoulder with himself and his collegers will be announced hereafter. leagues (Felton and Stephens.)

THE ELECTORAL BALLOT.

Passage of the Resolutions Relative to the Count-The Vote.

The following is the full text of the resolution adopted by the House on Saturday: Resolved, &c., First, that the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 9th of February, 1881, at twelve o'clock meridian, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding offresident of the Senate shall be the presiding of-ficer; that one person shall be appointed a teller on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the per-sons elected to the two Houses assembled as a fore-said, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

Second, that, if it shall appear that any votes of Electors for President or Vice-President of the United States have been given on a day other than that fixed for casting such votes by act of Congress in pursuance of the Constitution of the United states, if the counting or omitting to count such yotes shall not essentially change the result of the election, they shall be reported by the President of the Senate in the following manner: Were the yotes of Electors cast on the — day of —, 1880,

C. D., for President of the United States, — votes: but in either event — is elected President of the United States. And in the same manner for Vice

The resolutions were passed with comparatively trifling opposition. When the resolution came to a vote the first branch was agreed to without division. The second branch was agreed to by a vote of yeas, 160; nays, 77. The Republicans, as a rule, voted in the negative and the Democrats in the affirmative. The following Democrats, however, voted in the negative: Messrs. Acklen, Converse, Culberson, Hurd, Slemons, and Young of Tennessee; and the following Republicans in the affirmative; Messrs, Baker, Belford, Bisbee, Bowman, Burrows, Calkins, Cannon, Carpenter, Chittenden, Crapo, Daggett, Dick, Ferdon, Field, Fisher, Hall, Hawley, Hayes, Hazelton, Heilman Hiscock, Horr, Kelley, Killinger, Lindsey, Mc-

Stone, and Taylor of Ohio. The Funding Bill.

Gowan, Morton, O'Neill, Prescott, Rice, Robinson,

The question of the fate of the pending bill has been the general topic of conversation among statesmen since the action of the Senate Finance Committee last Saturday. The impression that generally prevailed when the announcement of the Finance Committee's action was first made known, that the House would never agree to any compromise on the rate of interest, has visibly weakened, and it is now generally conceded that some sort of a bill will be passed, and that the House will recede from its position in order to render such a result possible. Speaker Randall, it is conceded on all hands, is now the autocrat of the situation, and can, by the exercise of his power in the appointment of the House members of the inevitable committee of conference, so constitute it as to compel the Senate balls, and the Chief-Justice and Mrs. Waite's custo come to the House's terms or throw upon that branch the responsibility for the failure by the Forty-sixth Congress to pass a refunding bill. Whether he will exercise that power or not is now the question, and those persons who know him best predict that he will not; that is to say, he will, in his usual way, shift the responsibility to other shoulders in the end, by at the proper time appointing a committee which will yield the

The Sixty-Surgeons Bill.

In the Senate Saturday Mr. Logan severely criticised the sixty-surgeons clause of the pension bill. He opposed it as affording no convenience to the pension applicant nor protection to the Government not secured by existing law. The applicant would be required, at his own expense, to bring his witnesses to the place of meeting of the court, whereas, under existing law, he could have his application signed by the witnesses at his home. He would not be subjected to the humiliation of being examined by a tribunal which had been constituted upon the assumption that he was a fraud. Then the surgeon and the lawyer appointed in each district were to act under the authority of the Commissioner, which was rather indefinite as to the exact scope company shall, when so required, transport all of their functions. Mr. Logan said he would submit a proposition to increase the clerical force of the Commissioner, and would be willing to augment the number of examiners if that should be Government of the United States the right and | called for, but he could not countenance the introduction of the cumbersome machinery indicated charges imposed by the company, and the right, in. by the amendment, and went on to criticise its al-

Senate on Saturday: House bill donating certain lands in Lake County, Colorado, to the Veteran Union Association of Leadville for hospital and burying purposes; Senate bill for the erection of public buildings in Quincy, Ill.; House bill for the relief of Dr. John Blankenshift; House bill authorizing the survey of parts of certain townships in Crawford County, Wisconsin, and making an appropriation therefor; House bill to grant to the corporate authorities of the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, for public uses, a certain lake, known as Carr right which will vacate the letter or spirit of the Lake, near that city; bill for the relief of Dr. A. concession granted by the Mexican government to Sydney Tebbs: House bill relative to the erection James B. Eads; that nothing in the act shall be of a monument at the Wyandotte Mission. Upper construed to trammel the said Eads in the design. Sandusky, Ohio: bill for the relief of A. R. Rowden. location, and construction of said railway and its | Senate bill to establish an additional land district in the State of Kansas: House bill to grant the right of way for railway purposes through certain liability of the shareholders to the amount of the | lands in Richmond County, New York, and Senate | capital stock subscribed by them. It fixes the life | bill for the relief of Medical Director John Thorn-

The Senatorial Deadlock.

Senator Cameron arrived here from Harrisburg yesterday, and last night was called upon by a number of the Pennsylvania delegation. It is intimated that, while the Senator did not explicitly say that there would be a change in affairs at Harisburg, it was gathered that a movement was on foot which would break the deadlock over the Senatorship during the present week; that in this connection the probability of the selection of Judge Scofield was hourly becoming stronger, as his nomination would be favorably regarded by nearly the whole delegation in Congress and would draw largely upon those members of the Legislature who

are at present firm in the support of Grow.

The Hess Opera Company Wrecked. Galveston, Feb. 6.—The north-bound express was wrecked nine miles north of Hempstead, on the Texas Central Railroad, yesterday evening. The engine fell through Cedar Creek bridge, throwing the express, two baggage and two passenger coaches, down a fifteen-foot embankment, bottom upward, the sleeper only keeping persons were injured. The most seriously are: Conductor Littig, wounded in the side and hip; RosesMarion, chorus singer, thrown through a G. B. Edmonds, Mrs. Dean and many others. window and badly cut: a cornet player, broken arm; Mr. Levi, of New York, broken nose. The injured were sent to Houston for attention The Situation in the Delaware Bay.

Lewes, Del., Feb. 6.-The situation here to-night is more favorable. The ice is breaking up at sea and beginning to disappear, though the bay is still full and the harbor is wedged hard and fast as before. Ice boat No. 3 has been idle at college of the late Professors Agassiz and Guyot, all day, wedged in the ice at the gap-way, short Georgia. [Applause on the Republican side.] He of coal. No. 2 arrived in the harbor at two together. Professor Matile has written p. m., and has since been working steadily sentatives of Georgia, he here asserted the fact to relieve the helpless vessels. Steamers Hercules, that henceforth and forever the people of Georgia | Panther, and Reading went up the Bay this afternoon. The weather to-night is clear and warmer, timely end will be regretted everywhere in literary plause on the Republican side.] The people of and the indications are that the gorge will break

Spain and Cuba.

MADRID, Feb. 6 .- In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Colonial Minister said, as slavery in Cuba was abolished, the government recognized the necessity of replacing the slaves by nese labor had been arrived at. The government has decided to prohibit banquets on the anniver-

A Small Ballot.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 5.-But eightythree members were present to-day to ballot for United States Senator, the balance having paired and gone home. A ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Ofiver, 26; Wallace, 21; Grow 31; Mac-Veagh, 1; Phillips, 2; Agnew, 1; Shiras, 1. Adjourned until Monday.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

-George W. Widzen has been appointed postmaster at Bay View, Va. -Next Wednesday is the day fixed by the Constitution for counting the electoral vote.

n New York, Saturday night,

on Saturday, the Senate concurrent resolution to ount the electoral vote was passed. -Eulogies on the life and character of the late Representative Farr, of New Hampshire, will be delivered in the House to-morrow. -The post-office at Patrick's Mills, Au-

-After a spirited debate in the House

gusta County, Va., has been abolished. Mail matter for that vicinity should be directed to Waynes--The apportionment bill was again debated at length in the House on Saturday, Mr.

before Thursday. -The House Committee on Public Buildings should take a stroll through the basement and attic of the Post-Office Department building and see the tons upon tons of inflam-mable matter stuffed therein, awaiting a good time to cremate the whole establishment, includ-

ing, possibly, some of the employees -Drs. D. A. Carmichael, of Oswego, N. Y., and D. T. Armstrong, of St. Louis, who recently passed successful examinations for appointment into the Marine Hospital service, have been appointed assistant surgeons by the Secretary of the Treasury in the order in which they passed the board. Assistant Surgeon Carmichael has been ordered to the Boston Marine Hospital and Assistant Surgeon to Marine Hospital and Assistant Surgeon S to be counted, the result would be for A. B., for President of the United States, — votes, and C. D., for President of the United States, — votes; if not counted, the result would be for A. B., for geon P. H. Bailbache has been ordered as in-President of the United States, - votes, and for | spector to the New England ports.

PERSONAL MENTION.

MATTERS OF SOCIAL INTEREST.

A Senatorial Dinner - Reception Day - Regrets -Bridal Parties in the City-New Arrivals at the Hotels -- Mrs. Morrell's Studio-Entertainments.

Senator and Mrs. MacPherson on Saturday evening entertained at dinner Senator and Mrs. Angus Cameron, Senator and Mrs. Vance, Senator and Mrs. Eaton, Senator Ransom, Colonel MacCauley, of the Marine Corps, with Mrs. MacCauley, and Commodore and Mrs. Shufeldt. The hostess was escorted to the table by Senator Cameron, and Mrs. Cameron by Senator MacPherson. The latter and Senator Cameron were acquainted as young men together in Livingston County, New York, and at one time sustained the relation of teacher and pupil.

The Hon. Mark Dunnell, of Minnesota, was from Maine, and a teacher of Eugene Hale, Senatorelect from that State.

Senator Pendleton will this evening entertain at dinner his associates on the Census Committee of

the Senate. This seems likely to be the banner day for society events thus far in the season. Beside several dinners of note, there will be the musicale at the residence of Comptroller and Mrs. Knox, which celebrates the tenth anniversary of their marriage : the first of Secretary and Mrs. Sherman's card receptions, the third of the series of army and navy tomary Monday evening "at home" to personal

It is a matter of frequently expressed regret that illness and other causes this season have so nearly deprived society of several ladies who are prominent among its accustomed ornaments. Madame Outrey has been much missed, as was Mrs. Blaine during her severe and protracted indisposition from a cold; Miss Waite is slowly recovering from an illness; Lady Thornton is away in Canada with her two daughters; Mrs. Typer is too nearly an invalid to iningle in general society; and Mrs. Hawley is much of the time disabled by temporary

ameness. The list might be greatly lengthened. A still more formidable cause of regret is the withdrawal from Washington life after the 4th of March of several congressional families, whose refined and generous hospitality has come to the rescue of an abnormally quiet and dull administration, socially speaking. Governor and Mrs. Claffin, Mr. and Mrs. Starin, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Davis, and probably others, are names that will be remembered here with unfeigned cordiality and obligation when their owners have long retired to their former scenes of usefulness and enjoyment. Very many of our public men lack the wherewithal to establish a home in Washington, and must live in lodgings or at a hotel, frugally. A large class are quiet people, of intellectual rather than social tastes. A class nearly as large lack the instinct of hospitality, and, with their wives, excuse themselves from discharging social obligations on the plea of being boarders, yet are always ready to incur such obligations, and are among the most industrious party-goers of the season, These leave but an ephemeral memory when they The following bills were passed in the pass away. The few who give of their best, and shed lustre on the social life of Washington by the exercise of unsordid and discriminating hospitality, have no meagre reward in the kind remem-

brances that follow them. Of the many bridal pairs sojourning in this city, one, Mr. and Mrs. Aker, the latter of whom was Miss Lillie Hoskieson, of North Broad street, Philadelphia, was among the attractive guests at the house-warming of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson on Wednesday evening. They were also at the hop at Willard's on Friday, as were another pleasant pair of bridal tourists, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, from the West.

Colonel Weidersheim and bride are among the guests at the Ebbitt. Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Boggs and Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Stembel are among the late arrivals at the Ebbitt House, whose return is more than ordinarily welcomed by a large circle of

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, is in the city, and is being entertained by Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, at his residence on K street. The doctor came to see Madame Bonaparte, in consultation with Dr. Joseph Johnson, her Washington physician. The two physicians were entertained at a 'breakfast" by Madame Bonaparte Saturday, at half-past eleven o'clock.

Mrs. Morrell's studio is the scene of many delightful receptions, and that of Saturday evening was especially pleasant. The guests-fifty, at least -filled her rooms without crowding. Architect Cluss, Mrs. Cluss, and daughters were present, the latter-Misses Lillian and Annittie-rendering choice selections in fine style. Miss Lillian, after singing the " Maid of Dundee," was encored, and gracefully added another gem. Miss Newell also played and sang. Her voice is sympathetic and clear. Miss Cluss is spirited and exhilarating. Mr. Charles Dean was present and saug, by request, Down by the Sea," with fine effect. A feature of the evening was a dialogue recitation by the sons of Representative Osmer, of Pennsylvania. Both are young and did their parts in fine style. Among the the track. The Strakosch & Hess English Opera guests were Representative and Mrs. Osmer, Gov-Troupe were among the passengers. Eighteen ernor and Mrs. Pound, Representative and Mrs. Burrows, Representative Cannon, Senator and Mrs. Bruce, Representative Atkins and daughter, Judge

Died at His Desk.

Professor George A. Matile, of the Patent Office Library, died suddenly at his room, No. 423 Eleventh street, yesterday morning, while seated at his desk writing. A physician who was summoned decided that death had resulted from apoplexy. Deceased was about sixty-five years of age, and a native of Switzerland, where he was a classmate the three having come to this country extensive and valuable treatises upon international law which are regarded as standard authorities in France and Germany, and his unand scientific circles. Mr. Matile was attacked with vertigo last Monday, on the steps of the Patent Office, and falling sprained his ankle. Since then he had been confined to the house. He leaves a wife and two grown children.

A New England Excursion Party. The Raymond excursionists, who arrived here Saturday night, number about 150 and are quartered at the Arlington and Willard's. Yesterday morning the party attended church, and in the afternoon took carriages and paid a visit to the National Cemetery at Arlington. It was in the programme for them to visit Mount Vernon, but owing to the close of navigation by the ice this was impracticable. To-day they will devote themselves to doing the lions of the Capital. Another party of upward of a hundred is expected to arrive about the 11th instant.

Death of Thomas Carlyle. London, Feb. 5 .- Thomas Carlyle died

at his residence at Chine Walk, Chelsea, this morning. The event has been so long anticipated that it creates no surprise. He passed away very quietly, and evidently without suffering. His niece and a few friends were present. He was born on December 4, 1795, near the little village of Ecclefachon, -General Grant presided at the meet- in the parish of Middlebie, district of Annandale, Dumfrieshire, Scotland. His parents belonged to the farmer class and were members of the Free Kirk, in which his father was an elder, and for the ministry of which he for a time directed his studies. The universal feeling is that in the absence of specific instructions in his will Mr. Carlisle will be buried in Westminster Abbey.

Five Persons Browned.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Feb. 6.-This afternoon William Law, a spinner at the linen-mill, aged thirty-nine, and Samuel Varley, a weaver at the Union will, aged thirty, were dragging their sons, John H. Law, aged five, and Henry Varley. Cox expects to be able to call it up to-day or to-morrow for final action, but will hardly reach it hefore Thursday aged eight, on sleds on the ice. They had crossed Taunton River, and when between Brayton's Point and Hogneck the ice broke and all four were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered. An unknown man broke through the ice about midnight last night. The accident occurred some three hundred yards from the shore. The man worked his way to

within about fifty yards of the shore when he sank.

A Pittsburg Prize Fight. PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 6.-Dominick Me-Caffrey, of Pittsburg, and Charles McCoy, of Chicago, fought a prize fight for a purse of \$500, at Howland Springs, last night. The fight took place in a hall, and was witnessed by only twenty-three persons. At the end of the sixth round McCoy threw up the sponge and McCaffrey was declared